NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1806. [*No.* 2298.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A DISCOURSE, delivered in Trinity-Church, in Newport, on Thurſday, 27th November, 1805, an appointed Day of Public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE.

BY *THEODORE DEHON*, A. M.
Rector of Trinity-Church.

Newport, April 18, 1806

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

WHEREAS the Stockholders, at a General Meeting on the 20th November laſt, "Reſolved, That the company will proceed in the undertaking of Re-building the Bridge."—In purſuance whereof the Directors, having inveſtigated the principles upon which the Bridge may be built, and where and at what rate the materials for the ſame can be procured, are now prepared to go on with ſaid Works.—Wherefore they have Reſolved, That Ten Dollars be aſſeſſed on each and every ſhare in the ſtock of this company; and that the ſame be paid to the Treaſurer, at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, on or before Thurſday the firſt day of May next.

The Directors have alſo Reſolved, That a general meeting of the ſtockholders be called, at the State-Houſe in Newport, on Monday the fifth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when a Report will be made of the payments made on this aſſeſſment; and buſineſs of importance to the Corporation will be laid before them.

By Order of the Directors,
B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 *&* 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

N. B. Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At the Head of Broad-ſtreet, the following Kinds of new and clean HAY-SEED, viz.

RED Clover; Herd's Graſs; Red-Top; Borden's and Foul-meadow.—Flax-Seed; Two-podded and large Marrowfat Peas from Mr. Burrington Anthony's, Portſmouth.—He has alſo for ſale, Freſh Eſſence of Spruce; Brandy; Rum; Gin; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Flour; Molaſſes, &c. &c.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

WHEREAS *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, late of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, hath been for ſome time abſent from this State; and there is reaſon to conclude, that he hath been loſt at ſea; and the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, at their February ſeſſion laſt, paſſed an act, authoriſing the ſubſcriber to exhibit, to the Hon. Court of Probate of Newport aforeſaid, the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid *Silas Gibbs Huddy*; and the ſaid Court of Probate were by ſaid act empowered to approve the ſame, and were with the ſubſcriber ſole Executrix of ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament further authoriſed to proceed in all reſpects, as is provided by an act of this State, entitled, "An Act directing the deſcent of inteſtate eſtates, and the ſettlement thereof, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned;" and the ſubſcriber having exhibited ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament to ſaid court, and the ſame having been by them duly approved, and the ſubſcriber having been legally authoriſed as Executrix aforeſaid, ſhe therefore requeſts all perſons, who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUDDY, *Executrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1806.

The ſubſcribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate aforeſaid, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors of the eſtate of the ſaid *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months from this date having been allowed for the exhibition of ſaid claims—we therefore hereby notify and inform creditors, that we will attend upon the buſineſs aforeſaid, at the Counting-Room of *Bowen* and *Lyon* in ſaid Newport, on the firſt Mondays of May, July and October next.

WILLIAM ENNIS, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN EARL, jun. }

Newport April 7, 1806

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality Manufactured TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, *(with many others, in almoſt every Branch of Literature)* the following valuable BOOKS, which the Public may rely will be ſold as CHEAP as at any Book-Store in America, *none excepted*—viz.

FIELDING's Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol. 8vo
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo
Aſhley's Zenophon, 1 vol 8vo
Harris's Hermes, 1 vol 8vo
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Melmoth's Cato and Lælius, 2 vols. 8vo
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Bladden's Cæſar 1 vol 8vo.
Hampton's Tranſlation of Polybius, 4 vols 8vo
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters 3 vols 8vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero 3 vols. vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols 8vo
Cæſar Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo
Terrence Delphini, 1 vol 8vo.
Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol 8vo.
Davidſon's Virgil, *a new edition*, 2 vols 8vo
Young's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary, vol 8vo
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo
Iſocrates Orations, 1 vol. 8vo
Tooly's Sully, 1 vol. 8vo
Cicero de Oratore, 1 vol. 8vo
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol 8vo
Lempiere's claſſical Dictionary, 1 vol 8vo
Watkins's hiſtorical and biographical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo
Jones's new biographical Dictionary, vol 8vo
Darwin's Phytologia, 1 vol. 8vo
Dobſon's Petrarch (*with elegant Plates*) 2 vols. 8vo
Southey's Thalaba, 2 vols vo.
Langhornes Fables of Flora (*with elegant Plates* 2 vols. 12mo
Johnſon's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols 8vo
The Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, *a new edition*, 8 vols. 8vo
Geſſner's Works, *with elegant plates*, 4 vols. 12mo.
Buffon's Natural Hiſtory, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols 12mo.
Webber's Mathematics, 2 vols. vo
Nicholſon's Philoſophy, 2 vols vo
Paley's Philoſophy, 1 vol. vo
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy explained upon Newton's Principles, the laſt improved edition, 1 vol. vo.
Ferguſon's Lectures, Uſe of the Globes, and Dialling, 1 vol. 8vo
Raynal's commercial and political Hiſtory of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, 6 vols 12mo.
Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, from the year 1736 to the year 1778—3 vols. 8vo
The Life of David Garrick, Eſq. the celebrated Engliſh comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol 8vo
Biſſett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vol. 8vo.
Gerard on Taſte, 1 vol 8vo
Anacharſis's Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo—*very cheap.*
Fellenden's Works; including "Terrible Traſtoration," and the laſt edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handſomely bound and gilt
Simſon's Euclid, 1 vol 8vo
Dodley's Economy of human Life, *with elegant plates*, 1 vol 12mo
A few more copies of CURRAN's SPEECHES, 1 vol 8vo
Maſſillon's Sermons, 2 vols 8vo.
Zöllikofer's Sermons, tranſlated by the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. 4 vols. 8vo—*Theſe Sermons (which have lately been translated) are ſpoken of in the London Critical Review, for* 1805, *as no "common productions"; and are recommended to the Chriſtian World in general in the ſtrongeſt terms of approbation*—*Mr. Zöllikofer is called, by the Reviewers, "the German Demoſthenes."*—The Review may be ſeen at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Fawcett's Sermons, 2 vols 8vo a new edition.
Blair's Sermons, the laſt and complete edition 5 vols vo
Border's Village Sermons, 3 vols 12mo.
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the Bible, 6 vols 8vo
Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul, 1 vol 12mo
Addiſon's View of the Evidences of Chriſtianity 1 vol 12mo
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vols 8vo
Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition*, 4 vols. 8vo
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, hiſtorical and revolutionary ſketches characters and anecdotes; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand. 2 vol 12mo
Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennſylvania, 2 vols. 8vo—*a new and valuable work, &c. &c. &c.*

Newport, March 21, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 26*th inſt. at* XI *o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,*

A LOT of LAND, in Farewell Street, with a large two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe thereon ſtanding, having four rooms on a floor, large Cellar underneath, large garden and yard, with a good well of water.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 4th Mo 9*th*, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Monday of June next, at XI *o'clock, A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,*

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST Received, by the Ship Columbia, from the Havanna, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber in Providence—The CARGO of ſaid ſhip, conſiſting of Molaſſes, white and brown Sugar in boxes; and Coffee, entitled to debenture on exportation, the whole being of the firſt quality, and will be ſold on liberal terms.—Alſo the aforeſaid ſhip and appurtenances, now lying in Newport; ſhe is a ſtaunch well built ſhip of two decks of about 180 Tons, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence; the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.—Apply to ASA AMES, Providence, or to Mr. *Robert Brattle*, or Mr. *John Baker* in Newport.

April 8, 1806.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,

At the Head of Broad Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Graſs; Clover: Borden's Graſs and Red Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or leſs quantity.—Alſo Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron aſſorted per ton; German Steel; with an aſſortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy, Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be ſold as cheap for caſh as can be purchaſed in Newport. He thanks his cuſtomers for former favours, and ſolicits a continuance. *Newport, April* 11, 1806.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Seller and Stationer,

No. 77, *Thames-Street, oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee House, is continually receiving Additions to his Book-Store; and as he binds all his Books, his Customers may depend on ſtrong Binding.—Now on Hand,*

MORSE's Gazetteer, 2 volumes: New and improved edit. Letter-Writer; Improved edition of Perry's Dictionary, upwards of a thouſand more words than any former edition; All of Lindley Murray's very valuable Works; Church Prayer-Books, elegant and plain; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, do. do.; Adams's Latin Grammar; Scott's Leſſons; Elements of Uſeful Knowledge, 2 vols.; Walſh's Mercantile Arithmetic; Daboll's, Roote, do; Farmer's Almanack for 1806; A variety of elegant Books for children, with engravings; a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, wholeſale and retail, very cheap.

STATIONARY, of all kinds.

Black and gilt-edged Letter, Billet, and common Paper, per ream or quire; excellent Drawing-Paper, eight cents per ſheet; Imperial, Super Royal, Medium, and Demy Paper; Quills of the beſt quality, from N0. 6 to 16; Red and Black Ink, in vials; Ink-Powder, dozen or ſingle; Slates, a great variety; Lead Pencils; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Ink-ſtands; Memorandum Pocket-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, April 11, 1806,

Waſhington, ſs. } *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, April* 4*th, A. D.* 1806.

WHEREAS DORCAS PENDLETON, of Weſterly, in the county of Waſhington, Wife of *Simeon Pendleton*, 2d, has preferred her petition, directed to ſaid Court, at their April Term, 1806, in this county, praying, for certain reaſons therein ſtated, that ſaid Court would paſs ſentence of divorce between her and the ſaid *Simeon*—This is therefore to notify the ſaid *Simeon* to appear if he ſhall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the county of Waſhington, on the fourth Monday of this inſt then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of ſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for ſale,
By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE following Addreſs of the *Duke of Wirtemburg*, will be read with much intereſt. It proves the principles, upon which Bonaparte obtains his allies. Fear and not affection, attach them to him, and the aſſiſtance of their arms is the reſult of dire neceſſity, and not of inclination. It alſo proves the determined intention of the Deſpot, to bend to his views every Prince and State, at the expence of their honor and national juſtice. It will be ſeen that the Duke wiſhed, for the intereſts of his country, to have remained neutral; but that the great contending powers would not permit him to exerciſe this right of his dignity and of his judgment, and that in joining the French he only yielded to irreſiſtable neceſſity.

THE ADDRESS

Of his Electoral Highneſs of Wirtemberg to the Provincial Committee.

STUTGARD, OCT. 5.

"The repeated proofs, during the eight years of my reign, of my paternal care for good of my ſubjects, to which my conſcience bears teſtimony, will, I truſt, juſtify my claims upon the confidence of my ſtates and people. Some time ſince, I communicated, through the medium of my Privy-Council, every intereſting particular relative to the country and myſelf, generally and individually; and, by the Privy-Council, the provincial Committee have been informed of the dangerous ſituation to which my country and my Electorate are now expoſed, with the moſt preſſing neceſſity for adopting ſuch energetic means as may yet be ſufficient to avert the impending danger.

"Notwithſtanding this, in return for the explanations hitherto communicated by me, I have experienced nothing but diſtruſt and delay. My Privy Council refuſed to obey my injunctions, in reſpect to the meaſures propoſed, and theſe, of courſe, remained without effect. I here paſs over the diſreſpectful expreſſions which pervaded ſeveral of the explanations that were interchanged between us—I renewed my exertions—they were oppoſed by procraſtination and delay; and even the ſincerity of my views was called in queſtion. Still I never ſuffered myſelf to be diverted from my endeavours to ſecure the good of my country.

"My principal object was to obtain either an armed, or a ſimple neutrality: but this was refuſed to me, both by the Emperors of FRANCE and AUSTRIA. Each of them was equally ſolicitous for my alliance; and even a conſiderable German Court, upon which I had a right to place the greateſt hopes, refuſed to declare itſelf. Vain were all my efforts: the caſe terminated as I foreſaw it would.

"My country was inundated by the French army: Even my reſidence was not ſpared; the firſt was in a manner ravaged by ſtorm, and the latter was threatened with ſimilar treatmant. I remained unmoved; I braved the danger which threatened my perſon, my dignity, and all my connections by the deareſt ties of blood—my wife, my children, and every thing that was dear to my heart.—I had pledged myſelf not to deſert my ſubjects, and perfifled in my reſolution.

"The French EMPEROR came to me in perſon; I ſolicited him to grant my neutrality. His declaration was this:—'He that is not with me, is againſt me.' The fate of Wirtemberg was at this moment veſted in my hands. Had I reſiſted, my country would have been ruined. My dignity, as an Elector, was in danger of being expoſed to the fate of many other Princely families, now conſtrained to live upon the mercy of other Courts, and to receive the ſums allotted for their ſubſiſtence, as an alms; my country would have been treated as a conquered province by the victorious army of the French.

"It was propoſed, on the part of Wirtemberg, to ſupply a contribution of eight millions, two thouſand horſes, and as many men as would have been ſufficient for conducting the French artillery, and other carriages attached to the army. This was not accepted, but a demand was made for ten thouſand men, and one thouſand horſes, to be put under the diſpoſal of the French army.—I anſwered that this was beyond the reach of my abilities; and that the military in Wirtemberg were accuſtomed to the grant of furloughs every year, which would, of courſe, be ſtill expected. "What you cannot effect, your country can," was the anſwer of the Emperor Napoleon. I replied "my States will not conſent." The French Emperor immediately ſaid, 'I will ſupport you againſt your States.

"No choice now remained: I ſubſcribed to the Articles of the Treaty; a tranſlation

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BY *THEODORE DEHON*, A. M.
Rector of Trinity-Church.

Newport, April 18, 1806

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

WHEREAS the Stockholders, at a General Meeting on the 20th November last, "Resolved, That the company will proceed in the undertaking of Re-building the Bridge."—In pursuance whereof the Directors, having investigated the principles upon which the Bridge may be built, and where and at what rate the materials for the same can be procured, are now prepared to go on with said Works.—Wherefore they have Resolved, That Ten Dollars be assessed on each and every share in the stock of this company; and that the same be paid to the Treasurer, at the Bank of Rhode-Island, on or before Thursday the first day of May next.

The Directors have also Resolved, That a general meeting of the stockholders be called, at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the fifth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when a Report will be made of the payments made on this assessment; and business of importance to the Corporation will be laid before them.

By Order of the Directors,
B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

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At the Head of Broad-street, the following Kinds of new and clean HAY-SEED, viz.

RED Clover; Herd's Grass; Red-Top; Borden's and Foul-meadow.—Flax-Seed; Two-podded and large Marrowfat Peas from Mr. Burrington Anthony's, Portsmouth.—He has also for sale, Fresh Essence of Spruce; Brandy; Rum; Gin; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Flour; Molasses, &c. &c

Newport, April 18, 1806.

WHEREAS *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, late of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, hath been for some time absent from this State; and there is reason to conclude, that he hath been lost at sea; and the Hon. General Assembly of this State, at their February session last, passed an act, authorising the subscriber to exhibit, to the Hon. Court of Probate of Newport aforesaid, the last Will and Testament of the said *Silas Gibbs Huddy*; and the said Court of Probate were by said act empowered to approve the same, and were with the subscriber sole Executrix of said last Will and Testament further authorised to proceed in all respects, as is provided by an act of this State, entitled, "An Act directing the descent of intestate estates, and the settlement thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and the subscriber having exhibited said last Will and Testament to said court, and the same having been by them duly approved, and the subscriber having been legally authorised as Executrix aforesaid, she therefore requests all persons, who are indebted to the estate of the said *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUDDY, *Executrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1806.

The subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate aforesaid, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of the said *Silas Gibbs Huddy*, represented insolvent; and six months from this date having been allowed for the exhibition of said claims—we therefore hereby notify said creditors, that we will attend upon the business aforesaid, at the Counting-Room of *Bowen* and *Ennis* in said Newport, on the first Mondays of May, July and October next.

WILLIAM ENNIS, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN EARL, jun. }

Newport April 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

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Hampton's Translation of Polybius, 4 vols 8vo
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters 3 vols 8vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero 3 vols. vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols 8vo
Cæsar Delphini, 1 vol. 8vo
Terrence Delphini, 1 vol 8vo.
Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol 8vo.
Davidson's Virgil, *a new edition*, 2 vols 8vo
Young's Latin and English Dictionary, vol 8vo
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo
Isocrates Orations, 1 vol. 8vo
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Newport, March 21, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 26th inst. at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, in Farewell-Street, with a large two-story Dwelling-House thereon standing, having four rooms on a floor, large Cellar underneath, large garden and yard, with a good well of water.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 4th Mo 9th, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

THE Estate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, situated on Easton's Point, bounded on Washington and Poplar-streets; a very pleasant and airy situation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST Received, by the Ship Columbia, from the Havanna, and for sale by the subscriber in Providence—The CARGO of said ship, consisting of Molasses, white and brown Sugar in boxes; and Coffee, entitled to debenture on exportation. the whole being of the first quality, and will be sold on liberal terms.—Also the aforesaid ship and appurtenances, now lying in Newport; she is a staunch well-built ship of two decks of about 180 Tons, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; the terms will be made easy to the purchaser.—

Apply to ASA AMES, Providence,
or to Mr. *Robert Brattle*, or Mr. *John Baker* in Newport.

April 8, 1806.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
ASA SHAW,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED, viz. Herd's-Grass; Clover: Borden's Grass and Red Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or less quantity.—Also Jamaica Spirits per hogshead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron assorted per ton; German Steel; with an assortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be sold as cheap for cash as can be purchased in Newport. He thanks his customers for former favours, and solicits a continuance. *Newport, April* 11, 1806.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Seller and Stationer,

No. 77, *Thames-Street, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, is continually receiving Additions to his Book-Store; and as he binds all his Books, his Customers may depend on strong Binding.—Now on Hand,*

MORSE's Gazetteer, 2 volumes: New and improved edit. Letter-Writer; Improved edition of Perry's Dictionary, upwards of a thousand more words than any former edition; All of Lindley Murray's very valuable Works; Church Prayer-Books, elegant and plain; Watts's Psalms and Hymns, do. do.; Adams's Latin Grammar; Scott's Lessons; Elements of Useful Knowledge, 2 vols.; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic; Daboll's, Roote, do; Farmer's Almanack for 1806; A variety of elegant Books for children, with engravings; a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, very cheap.

STATIONARY, of all kinds.

Black and gilt-edged Letter, Billet, and common Paper, per ream or quire; excellent Drawing-Paper, eight cents per sheet; Imperial, Super Royal, Medium, and Demy Paper; Quills of the best quality, from N0. 6 to 16; Red and Black Ink, in vials; Ink-Powder, dozen or single; Slates, a great variety; Lead Pencils; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Ink-stands; Memorandum Pocket-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Washington, ss. } *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, April 4th, A. D.* 1806.

WHEREAS DORCAS PENDLETON, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, Wife of *Simeon Pendleton*, 2d, has preferred her petition, directed to said Court, at their April Term, 1806, in this county, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass sentence of divorce between her and the said *Simeon*.—This is therefore to notify the said *Simeon* to appear if he shall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of this inst. then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A House, situated in Bridge-Street, next west of Capt. Gilbert Chase's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a small family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale,
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar

From a late LONDON PAPER.

THE following Address of the *Duke of Wirtemburg*, will be read with much interest. It proves the principles, upon which Bonaparte obtains his allies. Fear and not affection, attach them to him, and the assistance of their arms is the result of dire necessity, and not of inclination. It also proves the determined intention of the Despot, to bend to his views every Prince and State, at the expence of their honor and national justice. It will be seen that the Duke wished, for the interests of his country, to have remained neutral; but that the great contending powers would not permit him to exercise this right of his dignity and of his judgment, and that in joining the French he only yielded to irresistable necessity.

THE ADDRESS

Of his Electoral Highness of Wirtemberg to the Provincial Committee.

STUTGARD, OCT. 5.

"The repeated proofs, during the eight years of my reign, of my paternal care for good of my subjects, to which my conscience bears testimony, will, I trust, justify my claims upon the confidence of my states and people. Some time since, I communicated, through the medium of my Privy-Council, every interesting particular relative to the country and myself, generally and individually; and, by the Privy-Council, the provincial Committee have been informed of the dangerous situation to which my country and my Electorate are now exposed, with the most pressing necessity for adopting such energetic means as may yet be sufficient to avert the impending danger.

"Notwithstanding this, in return for the explanations hitherto communicated by me, I have experienced nothing but distrust and delay. My Privy Council refused to obey my injunctions, in respect to the measures proposed, and these, of course, remained without effect. I here pass over the disrespectful expressions which pervaded several of the explanations that were interchanged between us—I renewed my exertions—they were opposed by procrastination and delay; and even the sincerity of my views were called in question. Still I never suffered myself to be diverted from my endeavours to secure the good of my country.

"My principal object was to obtain either an armed, or a simple neutrality: but this was refused to me, both by the Emperors of FRANCE and AUSTRIA. Each of them was equally solicitous for my alliance; and even a considerable German Court, upon which I had a right to place the greatest hopes, refused to declare itself. Vain were all my efforts: the case terminated as I foresaw it would.

"My country was inundated by the French army: Even my residence was not spared; the first was in a manner ravaged by storm, and the latter was threatened with similar treatmant. I remained unmoved; I braved the danger which threatened my person, my dignity, and all my connections by the dearest ties of blood—my wife, my children, and every thing that was dear to my heart.—I had pledged myself not to desert my subjects, and persisted in my resolution.

"The French EMPEROR came to me in person; I solicited him to grant my neutrality. His declaration was this:—'He that is not with me, is against me.'" The fate of Wirtemberg was at this moment vested in my hands. Had I resisted, my country would have been ruined. My dignity, as an Elector, was in danger of being exposed to the fate of many other Princely families, now constrained to live upon the mercy of other Courts, and to receive the sums allotted for their subsistence, as an alms; my country would have been treated as a conquered province by the victorious army of the French.

"It was proposed, on the part of Wirtemberg, to supply a contribution of eight millions, two thousand horses, and as many men as would have been sufficient for conducting the French artillery, and other carriages attached to the army. This was not accepted, but a demand was made for ten thousand men, and one thousand horses, to be put under the disposal of the French army.—I answered, that this was beyond the reach of my abilities; and that the military in Wirtemberg were accustomed to the grant of furloughs every year, which would, of course, be still expected. "What you cannot effect, your country can," was the answer of the Emperor Napoleon. I replied "my States will not consent." The French Emperor immediately said, 'I will support you against your States.

"No choice now remained: I subscribed to the Articles of the Treaty; a translation

of which, from the Rue du Mail in the German language, so far as it relates to this buſineſs, I will now read to you:

"His Majeſty the Emperor of the French and his Highneſs the Elector of Wirtemberg have this day concluded the following Treaty, the former by his Miniſter, M. Didelot, his Envoy at this Court, and the latter by Count Wintzingerode, his Miniſter of State and foreign affairs, and Preſident of his Privy Council:

"Art. I. His Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, guarantees to his Electoral Highneſs of Wirtemberg the independence and integrity of his territories with all the privileges, prerogatives now in poſſeſſion of the Electoral houſe, as they were eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Luneville, and the *conclusum* of the Empire.

"His Electoral Highneſs, on his part, engages to ſupply the French army with ten thouſand men, including from ſeven to eight thouſand infantry, and one thouſand horſes."

"This treaty I have ſigned; and I will—I muſt abide by it: but I cannot fulfil it, unleſs you ſupply me with the means. I ſubmit the treaty to your conſideration, and require your conſent for the levy of two thouſand men. I alſo require the aſſiſtance of a ſum in ſpecie; not leſs than half a million will be adequate to the preſent ſtate of affairs. This demand does not originate with me; the Emperor who has ſubſcribed to the treaty would have impoſed more, had I conſented to it, but this I refuſ d.

"The French Emperor has left me this afternoon, in full perſuaſion that the terms of the treaty will be complied with to the utmoſt extent. Should theſe fail in the leaſt degree, diſagreeable conſequences to the country will be unavoidable. You are the Repreſentatives: Into your hands I commit the fate of Wirtemberg. It depends upon your deciſion to ſave the country, or to render it unhappy. Think maturely on the ſubject; I ſpeak to you as a father. Miſtake me not: it is not my demand—it is that of the French Emperor. I repeat it the third time; miſtake me not: I beſeech you to weigh it maturely, and to look forward with calmneſs to the weighty reſponſibility for which you will have to anſwer to God, your country, your own conſciences, and to poſterity, ſhould you, in this dangerous criſis, expoſe the ſtate to an overthrow.

"I, for my own part, will do my duty—I ſwear it: I will never conſent to the reduction of my houſe into a ſtate of wretchedneſs. I ſubmit this to your tranquil conſideration. On this account I have prepared an apartment in my caſtle, where you may purſue your deliberations without interruption. There is no time to be loſt. I ſhall remain with my Privy Council aſſembled and when your determination is fixed, let me know it, that it may receive my ratification: then I ſhall require you all to be preſent.—No one muſt be abſent, or expect any excuſe for the refuſal of his aſſent, which I hope will not be neceſſary. Have you all underſtood me perfectly?"—"All."—Then retire."

The Committee having withdrawn, the Elector addreſſed himſelf to M. Conſulent: "You (ſaid he) will take ſpecial care to inform thoſe who may be deficient in the comprehenſion of the buſineſs."—M. Conſulent replied, "The intereſt of the Electoral houſe equally with my duty to my country, will be the leading motives of my conduct in theſe deliberations."

ANSWER

Of the Provincial Committee to the Addreſs of his Highneſs the Elector of Wirtemberg.

"The Provincial Committee expreſs their moſt grateful acknowledgments to his Electoral Highneſs for his gracious communication reſpecting the unfortunate and dangerous ſtate of the country; but as the preſervation of its integrity and its conſtitution are duties ſuperior to every other conſideration, the Committee, being ſtill devoted to your Royal Houſe, gladly avail themſelves of the preſ nt criſis to offer a freſh proof of their unſhaken fidelity.

"The Committee, therefore, in obedience to the unavoidable courſe of events, and the ſevere laws of neceſſity; and in full confidence in your Highneſs's paternal care and foreſight, find themſelves compelled by the duties they owe to your Houſe and perſon, to grant the ſum demanded; adding their humble entreaties, that your Highneſs will be pleaſed to afford every poſſible aſſurance for tranquilizing the public mind which the preſent dangerous criſis demands; and of your determination to preſerve the integrity of our Conſtitution inviolable and unchanged.

"With reſpect to the levy of the troops, the Committee poſſeſs an entire confidence in your Highneſs's management of the ſame in a conſtitutional way, according to the uſages preſcribed. The Committee only requeſt leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Highneſs a written document, relative to ſeveral particulars comprehended in the objects before mentioned.

"The Deputies preſent avail themſelves of the opportunity to recommend their much diſtreſſed country to your fatherly care and magnanimity; and convinced, that you will co-operate in the alleviaton of its burdens, they alſo commend themſelves to the continuance of your gracious favour and conſideration."

S. In the beginning of October, Wirtemberg was compelled, by imperious circumſtances, to enter into a military treaty with France. Napoleon's ſucceſſes have ſince been the means of determining as to the advantages of that treaty. What a change of circumſtances! In the beginning of October the Auſtrian piquets were daily apprehended at Stutgard, at preſent a more favourable proſpect preſents itſelf of that reward which Napoleon has promiſed to his allies.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at New-York from London.—London dates to February 26, 1806.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 26, 1806.

THE ſmall cruizers which have arrived from the French coaſt, are ſaid to have brought the information, that all the Breſt fleet is out. From ſome letters received from the Mediterranean, it was ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Toulon; but no French ſquadron has paſſed the Streights. The Southward is ſaid to be the deſtination of the enemy.

Angereau is receiving daily reinforcements, and the French force from Baſle to Holland is, it is ſaid, to be 200 000 ſtrong. So large a force is to be kept on foot in Germany, until the North of Germany has been evacuated by foreign troops;—this we may be ſure, is not the real cauſe—Bonaparte keeps ſo large an army in Germany to overawe Pruſſia—and Pruſſia has placed her armies on the war eſtabliſhment to reſiſt any inſults that may be offered to her or to Saxony and Heſſe, which are under her protection. The ſituation of the Continent is far from being tranquil, and the ſpeedy renewal of war will not afford us the leaſt ſurpriſe.—The Ruſſians from Moravia, have paſſed through Elmberg.

Parliament meets again this day, and the new meaſures intended by the new Miniſters, will be brought forward as ſpeedily as poſſible, it being their determination, according to a very confident report, to diſſolve Parliament early in the Summer.—The reform in the Military ſyſtem will be one of the firſt meaſures diſcuſſed, and notice of a motion upon the ſubject will, we ſuppoſe, be given by Mr. Windham to day or to-morrow.

Government have received advice that the French Emperor has iſſued an inſtrument, under his ſign manuel, dated from his Palace at St. Cloud, by which he formally depoſes the King of Naples, in nearly the following terms:

"We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, &c. &c. for divers weighty and ſufficient cauſes, ourſelves thereunto ſpecially moving, do hereby and henceforth, ſolemnly depoſe from the throne and other ſovereign authorities of his anceſtors, Ferdinand the King of the Two Sicilies, and from all of which princely titles and dignities, he is by virtue of this inſtrument and our imperial will and mandate, and pleaſure, forever removed and depoſed accordingly. Given under our hand and Imperial Signet, &c."

Though the iſſue of the conteſt between Auſtria and France has removed from Bonaparte's mind all apprehenſions, at leaſt for the preſent, of any hoſtile movements or meaſures on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna, yet it does not appear that any conſiderable part of the French Army has yet croſſed the Rhine. One diviſion, Marmont's, is marching to Venetian Dalmatia—a ſtrong corps yet remains, we believe, in Bavaria. Bernadotte hovers on the frontiers of Aichſtadt, while Augereau reinforced by Dumonceau, ſtretches to the confines of the Elector of Heſſe's territories, ready to over-run and pillage them at the firſt ſignal.—Whether it be the ſtrength and menacing poſitions of the French Army in Germany, that have determined Pruſſia to preſerve her troops on the war eſtabliſhment; or whether that determination, combined with the aſſembling a Ruſſian Army ſo near the Pruſſian territories in Poland, has made Bonaparte keep his troops in Germany, we know not. It is certain, that a large part of the Pruſſian Army has been kept upon the war eſtabliſhment; and that the ſale of the bat horſes has been prohibited. Ruſſia is aſſembling an Army of 150,000 men at Breſcz, in Lithuania, from whence ſhe could effect a ſpeedy junction with the Pruſſians.—We hinted yeſterday that Pruſſia would hardly remain an unconcerned ſpectator, whilſt Auſtria was carrying into execution, with the connivance, and probably with the co-operation of France, her deſigns againſt Turkey. Ruſſia will, of courſe, reſiſt ſuch deſigns; and it may be, that the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin have entered into a convention for oppoſing that part of the treaty of Preſburgh which is to procure indemnities for Auſtria in the Eaſt. It will be curious, to ſee the Armies of the four great military Powers of Europe contending in the Turkiſh diſtricts of Tranſylvania or Wallachia; and another attempt made to reſtore the balance of power in Chriſtian Europe, upon the plains of a Mahometan Province.

Mean time Bonaparte ſeems anxious to afford Pruſſia as well as Auſtria, the moſt deciſive proofs that he conſiders Germany as a territory to be plundered and laid waſte at will. Pruſſia muſt feel galled and indignant at the determination which he ſeems to have formed to extend his ſyſtem of robbery to thoſe countries which have hitherto been under her protection. It is ſaid that the Elector of Heſſe will be required to furniſh a contribution of eight millions of livres. Saxony will be taxed as high. The Prince of Salm is to pay a million, and the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire one million alſo, for which Frankfort, after being drained, will be made over to him. Nor is this all. Germany is not only to furniſh France with money but with men, and ſeveral of the German Princes are to raiſe regiments for the French ſervice!

We underſtand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written a letter to the Governor of the Bank, deſiring the opinion of that body what would be the probable effect of raiſing the property tax from ſeven to ten per cent; and alſo, what would be the probable effect of applying ſome part of the ſinking fund to the payment of the intereſt of a new loan. It is proper to add, however, that government have not reſolved on either of theſe meaſures; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter ſtates, that they will not be adopted without very mature conſideration.

The Hamburgh mail which was due yeſterday arrived this morning. The courts of St. Peterſburgh and Conſtantinople have not been ſlow in ſeeing the danger with which they were threatened by the engagement of Napoleon to furniſh to the Emperor of Auſtria an indemnity in the Eaſt, for the poſſeſſions of which he has deprived him in Germany. They have renewed, for nine years to come, the treaty between them, which was on the point of expiring.

If we may judge from the precautions adopted by Alexander, he ſeems apprehenſive that an attack may be made even upon his own territories. Redoubts are caſting up at Warſaw, and other arrangements ordered to guard againſt any attempt of this kind.

The French and Bavarian army in the neighborhood of Frankfort has been conſiderably augmented, to enforce the payment of the contribution laid on that city. The inhabitants have a faint hope held out to them, that if they ſpeedily pay one half the ſum demanded, the other will be remitted.

The French ſtill continue in force in Germany—and will till more of the ſchemes in the contemplation of Bonaparte are executed.

Prince Joſeph Bonaparte arrived at Rome on the 23d ult.—Maſſena's army is in full march againſt the kingdom of Naples. His progreſs will receive no oppoſition.

In conſequence of a diſpute between the Prince of Peace and the Spaniſh Nobility, the former has invited the interference of the French government, and a body of French troops are actually marching towards Spain.

The affairs of the Continent are now only interrupt d by the expeditions againſt Spain and Napies, and the quarrels between the new made Kings about their newly acquired poſſeſſions. The fate of Naples may be conſidered poſitively fixed.

It is reported at Vienna, that General Mack has been condemned to impriſonment for 12 years.

CONSTANTIONPLE, January 9.

The Sublime Porte has renewed the Treaty of Alliance concluded with Ruſſia eight years ago for nine years more; M. D'Italinſki, the Ruſſian Miniſter, had for that purpoſe an extraordinary conference with the Grand Viſier on the 30th of December. The Ruſſian ſhips in the harbour celebrated the renewal of this treaty by a diſcharge of their artillery.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON. *Monday, April 14, 1806.*

THE bill for the ſafeguard of merchant veſſels in the vicinity of the United States, was read a third time.

Mr. Dana obſerved that the Yeas and Nays had been called on ſeveral occaſions to ſhew the difference that ſubſiſted in the Houſe. He hoped, they would be taken on this occaſion to manifeſt their concurrence in opinion.

The Yeas and Nays were accordingly taken and were—Yeas 87—Nays 10.

The bill for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties was read a third time and paſſed.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill ſupplementary to the act, entituled "An act making proviſion for the redemption of the whole public debt of the United States."

Mr. Varnum conſidered the objects contemplated by this bill too important and the ſubject too abſtruſe, to be likely at ſo late a period of the ſeſſion to command that attention they merited; and therefore moved that the committee ſhould riſe, with a view to poſtponing the farther conſideration of the bill to the next ſeſſion.

Meſſrs. Tallmadge and Quincy ſupported, and Meſſrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph oppoſed this motion, which was diſagreed to.—Ayes 32—Noes 42.

When the bill was conſidered by ſections, and ſome progreſs made in it, when the committee roſe, and obtained leave to ſit again.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

During the blockade of Tripoli by the ſquadron of the United States, a ſmall cruiſer, under the flag of Tunis, with two prizes, (all of trifling valüe) attempted to enter Tripoli, was turned back, warned, and attempting again to enter, was taken and detained as prize by the ſquadron. Her reſtitution was claimed by the Bey of Tunis, with a threat of war in terms ſo ſerious, that on withdrawing from the blockade of Tripoli, the commanding officer of the ſquadron thought it his duty to repair to Tunis with his ſquadron, and to require a categorical declaration whether peace or war was intended. The Bey preferred explaining himſelf by an Ambaſſador to the United States, who on his arrival renewed the requeſt that the veſſel and her prizes ſhould be reſtored. It was deemed proper to give this proof of friendſhip to the Bey, and the Ambaſſador was informed the veſſels would be reſtored. Afterwards he made a requiſition of naval ſtores to be ſent to the Bey in order to ſecure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war if refuſed. It has been refuſed, and the ambaſſador is about to depart without receding from his threat or demand.

Under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering that the ſeveral proviſions of the act of March 15, 1804, will ceaſe in conſequence of the ratification of the Treaty of peace with Tripoli, now adviſed and conſented to by the Senate, I have thought it my duty to communicate theſe facts, in order that Congreſs may conſider the expediency of continuing the ſame proviſions for a limited time or making others equivalent.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1806.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Tuesday, April 15.

The Houſe took up the amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill authoriſing a detachment of the militia, to ſubſtitute, in that part of the bill relative to the militia to be called into active ſervice, "as the Preſident in his diſcretion ſhall deem moſt proper"—In the room of "which from their local ſituation ſhall be deemed moſt convenient."

The Houſe concurred in this amendment. The bill has conſequently paſſed both houſes.

On motion of Mr. Maſters the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill "for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States and for building Gun boats."

The firſt ſection was read as follows:

Section 1.—That a ſum of money not exceeding 150,000 dollars, in addition to the ſums heretofore appropriated, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated, to enable the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the ports and harbours of the United States to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to ſtrike out this ſection, which motion was diſagreed to—Ayes 20.

Mr. Maſters moved to ſtrike out this ſum of "150,000 dollars" for the purpoſe of inſerting "500,000."

A diviſion of the queſtion having been called for; the queſtion was put on ſtriking out and loſt—Ayes 27.

Mr. Maſters moved a new Section—viz. that a ſum not exceeding be appropriated to enable the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the ports and harbors of New-York to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the motion by adding Charleſton after New-York.

Mr. Fppes moved to add Norfolk.

Mr. Early moved to add New-Orleans.

Mr. Quincy ſpoke at conſiderable length in favor of making a liberal appropriation for the fortification and protection of our ports and harbors.

Meſſrs. Dawſon, Smilie, Sloan, and Lyon, ſpoke againſt Mr. Maſters' motion, which was diſagreed too—Ayes 31.

Mr. Dawſon ſtated that the fate of the frigate Philadelphia was well known, and added that the frigates Boſton and General Green had been condemned as unfit for ſervice. To ſupply the deficiency in the naval eſtabliſhment, he offered a new ſection appropriating a ſum not exceeding 600 000 dollars to enable the Preſident to cauſe three additional frigates to be built.

Mr. Lyon moved to add, after frigates, or two 74's. This amendment was diſagreed to—Ayes 28.

When the ſection offered by Mr. Dawſon was likewiſe diſagreed to—Ayes 40—Noes 54.

A new ſection offered by Mr. Nelſon, authoriſing the Preſident to ſell ſuch of the national veſſels as in his opinion ſhall be in ſuch a ſituation, as to make it the intereſt of the United States not to repair the ſame, was agreed to—Ayes 63.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill, which the Houſe took into conſideration.

Mr. J. Clay moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection.

Meſſrs. J. Clay, R. Nelſon, and Bedinger ſupported; and Meſſrs. Dawſon, Va[illegible]

of which, from the French into the German language, so far as it relates to this business, I will now read to you:

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Highness the Elector of Wirtemberg have this day concluded the following Treaty, the former by his Minister, M. Didelot, his Envoy at this Court, and the latter by Count Wintzingerode, his Minister of State and foreign affairs, and President of his Privy Council:

"Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, guarantees to his Electoral Highness of Wirtemberg the independence and integrity of his territories with all the privileges, prerogatives now in possession of the Electoral house, as they were established by the treaty of Luneville, and the *conclusum* of the Empire.

"His Electoral Highness, on his part, engages to supply the French army with ten thousand men, including from seven to eight thousand infantry, and one thousand horses."

"This treaty I have signed; and I will—I must abide by it: but I cannot fulfil it, unless you supply me with the means. I submit the treaty to your consideration, and require your consent for the levy of two thousand men. I also require the assistance of a sum in specie; not less than half a million will be adequate to the present state of affairs. This demand does not originate with me; the Emperor who has subscribed to the treaty would have imposed more, had I consented to it, but this I refused.

"The French Emperor has left me this afternoon, in full persuasion that the terms of the treaty will be complied with to the utmost extent. Should these fail in the least degree, disagreeable consequences to the country will be unavoidable. You are the Representatives: Into your hands I commit the fate of Wirtemberg. It depends upon your decision to save the country, or to render it unhappy. Think maturely on the subject; I speak to you as a father. Mistake me not: it is not my demand—it is that of the French Emperor. I repeat it the third time; mistake me not: I beseech you to weigh it maturely, and to look forward with calmness to the weighty responsibility for which you will have to answer to God, your country, your own consciences, and to posterity, should you, in this dangerous crisis, expose the state to an overthrow.

"I, for my own part, will do my duty—I swear it: I will never consent to the reduction of my house into a state of wretchedness. I submit this to your tranquil consideration. On this account I have prepared an apartment in my castle, where you may pursue your deliberations without interruption. There is no time to be lost. I shall remain with my Privy Council assembled and when your determination is fixed, let me know it, that it may receive my ratification: then I shall require you all to be present.—No one must be absent, or expect any excuse for the refusal of his assent, which I hope will not be necessary. Have you all understood me perfectly?"—"All."—Then retire."

The Committee having withdrawn, the Elector addressed himself to M. Consulent: "You (said he) will take special care to inform those who may be deficient in the comprehension of the business."—M. Consulent replied, "The interest of the Electoral house equally with my duty to my country, will be the leading motives of my conduct in these deliberations."

ANSWER

Of the Provincial Committee to the Address of his Highness the Elector of Wirtemberg.

"The Provincial Committee express their most grateful acknowledgments to his Electoral Highness for his gracious communication respecting the unfortunate and dangerous state of the country; but as the preservation of its integrity and its constitution are duties superior to every other consideration, the Committee, being still devoted to your Royal House, gladly avail themselves of the present crisis to offer a fresh proof of their unshaken fidelity.

"The Committee, therefore, in obedience to the unavoidable course of events, and the severe laws of necessity; and in full confidence in your Highness's paternal care and foresight, find themselves compelled by the duties they owe to your House and person, to grant the sum demanded; adding their humble entreaties, that your Highness will be pleased to afford every possible assurance for tranquilizing the public mind which the present dangerous crisis demands; and of your determination to preserve the integrity of our Constitution inviolable and unchanged.

"With respect to the levy of the troops, the Committee possess an entire confidence in your Highness's management of the same in a constitutional way, according to the usages prescribed. The Committee only request leave, with the utmost deference, to submit to your Highness a written document, relative to several particulars comprehended in the objects before mentioned.

"The Deputies present avail themselves of the opportunity to recommend their much distressed country to your fatherly care and magnanimity; and convinced, that you will co-operate in the alleviaton of its burdens, they also commend themselves to the continuance of your gracious favour and consideration."

S. In the beginning of October, Wirtemberg was compelled, by imperious circumstances, to enter into a military treaty with France. Napoleon's successes have since been the means of determining as to the advantages of that treaty. What a change of circumstances! In the beginning of October the Austrian piquets were daily apprehended at Stutgard, at present a more favourable prospect presents itself of that reward which Napoleon has promised to his allies.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at New-York from London.—London dates to February 26, 1806.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 26, 1806.

THE small cruizers which have arrived from the French coast, are said to have brought the information, that all the Brest fleet is out. From some letters received from the Mediterranean, it was supposed to be destined for Toulon; but no French squadron has passed the Streights. The Southward is said to be the destination of the enemy.

Angereau is receiving daily reinforcements, and the French force from Basle to Holland is, it is said, to be 200 000 strong. So large a force is to be kept on foot in Germany, until the North of Germany has been evacuated by foreign troops;—this we may be sure, is not the real cause—Bonaparte keeps so large an army in Germany to overawe Prussia—and Prussia has placed her armies on the war establishment to resist any insults that may be offered to her or to Saxony and Hesse, which are under her protection. The situation of the Continent is far from being tranquil, and the speedy renewal of war will not afford us the least surprise.—The Russians from Moravia, have passed through Elmberg.

Parliament meets again this day, and the new measures intended by the new Ministers, will be brought forward as speedily as possible, it being their determination, according to a very confident report, to dissolve Parliament early in the Summer.—The reform in the Military system will be one of the first measures discussed, and notice of a motion upon the subject will, we suppose, be given by Mr. Windham to day or to-morrow.

Government have received advice that the French Emperor has issued an instrument, under his sign manuel, dated from his Palace at St. Cloud, by which he formally deposes the King of Naples, in nearly the following terms:

"We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, &c. &c. for divers weighty and sufficient causes, ourselves thereunto especially moving, do hereby and henceforth, solemnly depose from the throne and other sovereign authorities of his ancestors, Ferdinand the King of the Two Sicilies, and from all of which princely titles and dignities, he is by virtue of this instrument and our imperial will and mandate, and pleasure, forever removed and deposed accordingly. Given under our hand and Imperial Signet, &c."

Though the issue of the contest between Austria and France has removed from Bonaparte's mind all apprehensions, at least for the present, of any hostile movements or measures on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna, yet it does not appear that any considerable part of the French Army has yet crossed the Rhine. One division, Marmont's, is marching to Venetian Dalmatia—a strong corps yet remains, we believe, in Bavaria. Bernadotte hovers on the frontiers of Aichstadt, while Augereau reinforced by Dumonceau, stretches to the confines of the Elector of Hesse's territories, ready to over-run and pillage them at the first signal.—Whether it be the strength and menacing positions of the French Army in Germany, that have determined Prussia to preserve her troops on the war establishment; or whether that determination, combined with the assembling a Russian Army so near the Prussian territories in Poland, has made Bonaparte keep his troops in Germany, we know not. It is certain, that a large part of the Prussian Army has been kept upon the war establishment; and that the sale of the bat horses has been prohibited. Russia is assembling an Army of 150,000 men at Brescz, in Lithuania, from whence she could effect a speedy junction with the Prussians.—We hinted yesterday that Prussia would hardly remain an unconcerned spectator, whilst Austria was carrying into execution, with the connivance, and probably with the co-operation of France, her designs against Turkey. Russia will, of course, resist such designs; and it may be, that the Courts of Petersburgh and Berlin have entered into a convention for opposing that part of the treaty of Presburgh which is to procure indemnities for Austria in the East. It will be curious, to see the Armies of the four great military Powers of Europe contending in the Turkish districts of Transylvania or Walachia; and another attempt made to restore the balance of power in Christian Europe, upon the plains of a Mahometan Province.

Mean time Bonaparte seems anxious to afford Prussia as well as Austria, the most decisive proofs that he considers Germany as a territory to be plundered and laid waste at will. Prussia must feel galled and indignant at the determination which he seems to have formed to extend his system of robbery to those countries which have hitherto been under her protection. It is said that the Elector of Hesse will be required to furnish a contribution of eight millions of livres. Saxony will be taxed as high. The Prince of Salm is to pay a million, and the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire one million also, for which Frankfort, after being drained, will be made over to him. Nor is this all. Germany is not only to furnish France with money but with men, and several of the German Princes are to raise regiments for the French service!

We understand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written a letter to the Governor of the Bank, desiring the opinion of that body what would be the probable effect of raising the property tax from seven to ten per cent; and also, what would be the probable effect of applying some part of the sinking fund to the payment of the interest of a new loan. It is proper to add, however, that government have not resolved on either of these measures; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter states, that they will not be adopted without very mature consideration.

The Hamburgh mail which was due yesterday arrived this morning. The courts of St. Petersburgh and Constantinople have not been slow in seeing the danger with which they were threatened by the engagement of Napoleon to furnish to the Emperor of Austria an indemnity in the East, for the possessions of which he has deprived him in Germany. They have renewed, for nine years to come, the treaty between them, which was on the point of expiring.

If we may judge from the precautions adopted by Alexander, he seems apprehensive that an attack may be made even upon his own territories. Redoubts are casting up at Warsaw, and other arrangements ordered to guard against any attempt of this kind.

The French and Bavarian army in the neighborhood of Frankfort has been considerably augmented, to enforce the payment of the contribution laid on that city. The inhabitants have a faint hope held out to them, that if they speedily pay one half the sum demanded, the other will be remitted.

The French still continue in force in Germany—and will till more of the schemes in the contemplation of Bonaparte are executed.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Rome on the 23d ult.—Massena's army is in full march against the kingdom of Naples. His progress will receive no opposition.

In consequence of a dispute between the Prince of Peace and the Spanish Nobility, the former has invited the interference of the French government, and a body of French troops are actually marching towards Spain.

The affairs of the Continent are now only interrupted by the expeditions against Spain and Napies, and the quarrels between the new made Kings about their newly acquired possessions. The fate of Naples may be considered positively fixed.

It is reported at Vienna, that General Mack has been condemned to imprisonment for 12 years.

CONSTANTIONPLE, January 9.

The Sublime Porte has renewed the Treaty of Alliance concluded with Russia eight years ago for nine years more; M. D'Italinski, the Russian Minister, had for that purpose an extraordinary conference with the Grand Visier on the 30th of December. The Russian ships in the harbour celebrated the renewal of this treaty by a discharge of their artillery.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON. *Monday, April* 14, 1806.

THE bill for the safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States, was read a third time.

Mr. Dana observed that the Yeas and Nays had been called on several occasions to shew the difference that subsisted in the House. He hoped, they would be taken on this occasion to manifest their concurrence in opinion.

The Yeas and Nays were accordingly taken and were—Yeas 87—Nays 10.

The bill for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill supplementary to the act, entituled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole public debt of the United States."

Mr. Varnum considered the objects contemplated by this bill too important and the subject too abstruse, to be likely at so late a period of the session to command that attention they merited; and therefore moved that the committee should rise, with a view to postponing the farther consideration of the bill to the next session.

Messrs. Tallmadge and Quincy supported, and Messrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 32—Noes 42.

When the bill was considered by sections, and some progress made in it, when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The following message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

During the blockade of Tripoli by the squadron of the United States, a small cruiser, under the flag of Tunis, with two prizes, (all of trifling value) attempted to enter Tripoli, was turned back, warned, and attempting again to enter, was taken and detained as prize by the squadron. Her restitution was claimed by the Bey of Tunis, with a threat of war in terms so serious, that on withdrawing from the blockade of Tripoli, the commanding officer of the squadron thought it his duty to repair to Tunis with his squadron, and to require a categorical declaration whether peace or war was intended. The Bey preferred explaining himself by an Ambassador to the United States, who on his arrival renewed the request that the vessel and her prizes should be restored. It was deemed proper to give this proof of friendship to the Bey, and the Ambassador was informed the vessels would be restored. Afterwards he made a requisition of naval stores to be sent to the Bey in order to secure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war if refused. It has been refused, and the ambassador is about to depart without receding from his threat or demand.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the several provisions of the act of March 15, 1804, will cease in consequence of the ratification of the Treaty of peace with Tripoli, now advised and consented to by the Senate, I have thought it my duty to communicate these facts, in order that Congress may consider the expediency of continuing the same provisions for a limited time or making others equivalent.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1806.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Tuesday, April 15.

The House took up the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill authorising a detachment of the militia, to substitute, in that part of the bill relative to the militia to be called into active service, "as the President in his discretion shall deem most proper"—In the room of "which from their local situation shall be deemed most convenient."

The House concurred in this amendment. The bill has consequently passed both houses.

On motion of Mr. Masters the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill "for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States and for building Gun boats."

The first section was read as follows:

Section 1.—That a sum of money not exceeding 150,000 dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to cause the ports and harbours of the United States to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out this section, which motion was disagreed to—Ayes 20.

Mr. Masters moved to strike out this sum of "150,000 dollars" for the purpose of inserting "500,000."

A division of the question having been called for; the question was put on striking out and lost—Ayes 27.

Mr. Masters moved a new Section—viz. that a sum not exceeding be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause the ports and harbors of New-York to be better fortified and protected.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the motion by adding Charleston after New-York.

Mr. Eppes moved to add Norfolk.

Mr. Early moved to add New-Orleans.

Mr. Quincy spoke at considerable length in favor of making a liberal appropriation for the fortification and protection of our ports and harbors.

Messrs. Dawson, Smilie, Sloan, and Lyon, spoke against Mr. Masters' motion, which was disagreed to—Ayes 31.

Mr. Dawson stated that the fate of the frigate Philadelphia was well known, and added that the frigates Boston and General Green had been condemned as unfit for service. To supply the deficiency in the naval establishment, he offered a new section appropriating a sum not exceeding 600 000 dollars to enable the President to cause three additional frigates to be built.

Mr. Lyon moved to add, after frigates, or two 74's. This amendment was disagreed to—Ayes 28.

When the section offered by Mr. Dawson was likewise disagreed to—Ayes 40—Noes 54.

A new section offered by Mr. Nelson, authorising the President to sell such of the national vessels as in his opinion shall be in such a situation, as to make it the interest of the United States not to repair the same, was agreed to—Ayes 63.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which the House took into consideration.

Mr. J. Clay moved to strike out the first section.

Messrs. J. Clay; R. Nelson, and Bedinger supported; and Messrs. Dawson, Va[illegible]

Gregg, Dana and Elmer opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—Yeas 24—Nays 76.

Mr. Masters then moved to strike out "150,000," and insert "5000,000' dollars Motion disagreed to—Yeas 31—Nays 71.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department, April 15, 1806.

SIR.—In answer to the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th inst. I have the honor respectfully to state, that "no application has been made to draw money from the Treasury for the purchase of the Floridas, before an appropriation made by law for that purpose."

The circumstance which may have produced an impression that such an application had been made, being unconnected with any matter pertaining to the duties of the office of Secretary of the treasury, are not presumed to come within the scope of the information required from this department by the House.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honourable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Way and Means, to whom was referred the message from the President of the U. S. relative to the state of our affairs with Tunis, and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on salt made a report by way of bill, entitled an act for repealing the act laying duties on salt, and for continuing for a further time the 1st section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals, from the 1st day of January next, so much of any existing act as lays a duty on salt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent. till the end of the next session of Congress.

Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

April 16.

A bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the U. S. and for building gunboats, was read a third time and passed.

The bill repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and continuing in force, for a further time, the first section of the act entitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers," was read a third time.

Mr. Masters moved to re-commit the bill, for the purpose of modifying its details.

Mr. Quincy supported the motion—which was lost—Ayes 37—Noes 49.

When the Yeas and Nays were taken on the passage of the bill—Ayes 83—Nays 21.

Mr. Clark from the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post-Master-General of the United States, and to report whether, in their opinion, he has so acted in his capacity of Post-Master-General, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of the House, made a report.

The committee state that they have found themselves unable to make a full enquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Granger, and recommend a postponement of any further enquiry to the next session.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 7, 1806.

ON Saturday arrived, and fired a salute, the ship Neptune, Taylor, of Philadelphia, 25 days from Port-au-Prince. The Neptune mounts 16 guns, and 65 men, and has on board a cargo of 700,000 weight of coffee. Accounts by this arrival state, that the ship Leander, Captain Lewis, whith general Miranda, was at Jacquemel. Capt. Lewis and Mr. Smith, had arrived at Port-au-Prince, where they were raising recruits. The ship Emperor, of New-York, sailed a few days before the Neptune—she cleared out for Louisiana, but it was believed she was destined to join the Leander at Jacquemel. The object of the expedition was not publicly known.

The ship Leander, arrived from New-York at Jacquemel about the 1st of March—as soon as her arrival was know at Port-au-Prince, the ship Emperor, Capt. Lewis, sailed to join her; a number of Americans that were there, went on board as volunteers. It is certain that this expedition is intended for the Carraccas; those engaged in it made no doubt of their success, as they were assured they would be received with great joy by the colonists there, who were stated to be ready for a revolution. The Leander had 180 men on board, these and those who went from Port-au-Prince, it was supposed, would make a force of about 250 men, that could be spared from the ships to make a landing. It was said that the Leander had great quantities of arms, ammunition, and clothing on board. Many commissions were given to Americans at Port-au-Prince—a Mr. Kirkland, from Boston, was appoined a colonel. A number of articles, such as clothing, saddles, &c. was purchased at Port-au-Prince.

Accounts by the America, from Rio Pongo, confirm the reports of the arrival of a French squadron on that coast. They were stated to consist of one 74, a 50 gun ship, three frigates and a brig; had captured the favourite sloop of war, and a brig; were scouring the coast, and it was supposed would take possession of Goree. The Arab sloop of war had sailed for the Isles de Los, and it was expected would fall into their hands.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1806.

The accounts from Mr. Munroe, are said to be highly favorable to the honorable accommodation of our differences with Great-Britain. For some time previous to the death of Mr. Pitt, no captures had been made of American vessels; and since the accession of the new Ministry, our Ambassador has been in high repute at St. James's.

While this prospect brightens in one part of the European hemisphere, fresh clouds are arising in another.—Spain, though but a vassal of France, pitches her tone to the pipe of Bonaparte; and it is expected, her insolent government will take the same ground, with respect to the dispute with America, that the Spanish Marquis here has not quitted.—How far the TWO MILLIONS of dollars *Tribute* money which Skipwith has carried with him to France, in the Hornet, in solid coin, will go to mollify the haughtiness of Spain's master, in Paris, time will discover.—In the good days of the federal Administrations, the song was, "*Millions for defence, but not a Cent for tribute.*"—Now the tune is, "*Millions for tribute, but not a Cent for defence.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21, 1806.

On Saturday last arrived here the schooner Victory, Waldron, 24 days from Jacquemel.—By this vessel, information was carried out to Hayti, of the passage of the act prohibiting the intercourse with that Island.—The officers of the Haytian government discredited the intelligence, alledging that it was merely a stratagem of the Americans to lower the price of coffee.—The Mary was to sail in 8 days for Aux-Cayes, to join the ship Eutaw, of and for Baltimore, the 14th of April.

The Bacchus, Moore, of this port, from La Guira, was detained through the influence and advice of Capt. Lewis, of the Leander; who charged her with being dispatched by the Americans at La Guira, or by the Spanish government, to ascertain to what port the Leander was bound.—Capt. Morse, finding himself thus unpleasantly situated, was about to dispose of his vessel to one of Miranda's officers.

The schooner Bee, Huddell, of this port, had been purchased, and taken into the service of Miranda.

Ship Emperor had sailed from Port-au-Prince, to join the Leander; but hearing at sea, that the government of the United States had prosecuted Ogden, she put back.—Capt. Lewis of the Leander had gone over land to consult with the officers of the ship Emperor, and induce them to persevere in the expedition.

The Leander, Lewis, was to sail in two or three days for Cumana. Several Americans had been induced to join in her adventure; but the precise nature and object of her scheme, was kept a profound secret.

April 22.

Capt. Phillips, who arrived at Charleston the 2d instant, in 6 days from Havanna, informs, that intelligence had reached that place the day before he sailed, of the expedition under General Miranda, having left New-York, and had excited some apprehensions among the Americans. An embargo was talked of, and a 74 gun-ship was ready for sea, having her sails bent. Intelligence had also been received, of the ship's Leander's having been twice boarded by British cruisers—the first time in the Mona passage, when they stated that they were bound to St. Domingo, and were suffered to pass.—The second time she was boarded, they made the same statement; but from the latitude in which she was, it was evident that was not her destination, and the British commander proposed sending her into port; when the Captain of the Leander produced his *passports from the British Government*, and was suffered to proceed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 23.

BREST FLEET.

One of our last London papers observs, that "A letter from an officer off Cadiz says that they received information of fourteen sail having escaped from Brest, and that the squadron under Lord Collingwood were looking out for them." It is highly probable that all the fourteen have been captured. The five sail taken and destroyed by Admiral Duckworth off St. Domingo, it may be supposed, were a detachment of this fleet; and the remaining nine, we think, have also been captured, as Captain Vose, from London informs, that on the 7th of March, in lat. 49, long. 22 he spoke a British frigate, then out two days from Plymouth, by whom he was assured that the British had captured a fleet from Brest consisting of nine sail of the line, and the captain of the frigate received this account from the cutter which had been dispatched with the intelligence, and which arrived at Plymouth as he was taking his departure.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1806.

RHODE-ISLAND STATE ELECTION.

From the returns that have been received from the different towns, it is now ascertained, that there is no election for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor:—And that HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq is elected Treasurer.

It does not become Federalists to *boast*, and it is imprudent even to be sanguine in expectation; but it is clear that a change in the public mind, gradual, but certain, is about to be effected. Mr. Jackson, the federal republican candidate, had more votes than either of his democratic *opponents*, and the victory of Col. Sherburne must be regarded as the victory of *principle*. Of that principle which looks to a man's fitness to fill an office; to his *personal* merit, not to his *party attachments*.

Our laws we understand, make no provision in respect to our singular political interregnum, and it is not for us to anticipate what the wisdom of our General Assembly may do—we hope, however, nothing will be done invasive of the people's rights; nothing that will tend to inflame our dissentions or aggravate discontent.

FROM WASHINGTON, April 16.

"The Senate have consented to and advised the ratification of the Tripolitan Treaty. The votes were Yeas 21, Nays 8.

"The Senate yesterday passed the bill, from the House of Representatives, prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares, and merchandize, without amendment. Yeas 19, Nays 9.

"The bill only requires the signature of the President to become a law.

"On Tuesday the 8th instant, both houses of Congress concurred in a resolution to adjourn on this day; the 16th."

It would seem that Congress have got into such a hobble, that they can find no way of getting out of it, but by getting out of the city. They have therefore resolved to adjourn after having voted away two millions of dollars as a tribute to France.—This is the amount of all that has been done to maintain the *independence* and vindicate the honor of our insulted country.

U. S. Gazette.

It appears, by the National Intelligencer, that between the United States and Spain there is a dispute about the south-western and eastern boundaries of Louisiana. Government, it is known, is attempting to settle the contest about the eastern boundary; how is the other part of the dispute to be adjusted? Are we to buy Mexico?

Letters from New-Orleans dated in March, say it was apprehended that the forcible expulsion of a body of Spanish troops by the Americans at Nagadoches, and the ordering away the Spanish Intendant at New-Orleans, would produce some act of retaliation.

It was reported at New-Orleans, at the last dates, (March 5.) that the Spaniards had excluded the Americans from the port of Mobille, and intended to object to their navigating the Bay.

A letter from Laguira, dated March 17 says "we have 10,000 men ready to receive Mr. Miranda."

It is said that the feast in honor of the purchase of Louisiana, will not be celebrated this year.

At Guadaloupe an additional duty is laid of 2 livres on each 1000 wt. of brown Sugar; 6 on clayed; 12 on coffee; 10 on cotton; on cocoa, campeachy and logwood 10 per cent. ad valorem; 3 livres on each puncheon of rum; provisions and dry goods re-exported in other vessels than those in which they were imported pay 10 per cent. advalorem.

We have a report of a French squadron of 74, two frigates and a brig being on the coast of Africa.

A man, two women, and a girl, (negroes) have lately been imprisoned in Virginia, charged with murdering their mistress. The females have confessed that they murdered their mistress, and the man cut her into a number of pieces, and threw the pieces into the river. Eight pieces have been found.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 18, 1806 states, that the government of that empire was about to prohibit the importation of *tobacco* by private individuals, and to place that branch of commerce, on the footing of the ancient monarchy.

We congratulate the public on the re-election of Governor Trumbull, and his coadjutors in office, in Connecticut; and of a majority of 123 federal Representatives out of 195—of which the Assembly is composed.

The federalists in the State of New-York, are rousing from their long slumbers. In the city they are taking measures to assume their weight and importance in the State. Speaking of the movements of the Federalists, the "*Citizen*" says, "*Any* body, or party, in preference to the friends of Governor Lewis, or the abettors of *bribery*."

Massachusetts Election.—By the latest accounts, it seems probable, that Governor Strong will be re-elected by a majority of about 1000 votes.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The Alexandria Expositor states, that in the debate in Congress, on Saturday the 5th of April, Mr. Randolph declared "that it was his intention, in coming to Congress, to support the present administration, and that he had acted up to it until he found if he continued so to do, he must sacrifice his own honest opinions—HE HAD NOW MADE HIS CHOICE, WHICH WAS OPPOSITION TO THAT ADMINISTRATION.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—It is reported that this gentleman lately waited upon President Jefferson, and enquired very particularly respecting the expected return of James Munroe, our ambassador to Great-Britain. Upon which Mr. Jefferson asked Mr. Randolph why that circumstance interested him so much. Mr. R. answered that he wished Mr. Monroe to be held up for the Presidency at the next election. The President replied, that he had supposed the Virginians would support Mr. Madison for that office. Mr. Randolph hastily rejoined, "I know not how that may be, but for *my* part, I want no more of your *philosopher Presidents*." [*Trenton N. J. paper.*]

The ship George Washington, Martin, of this port, sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool, on the 29th ult.

The exports of the United States, from October 1, 1805, to October 1, 1806, amounted to 95 566 021 dollars; of which more than half were of foreign growth or manufacture.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, Mr. *Amos B. Harvey*, Printer, to Miss *Mary M. Bates*.

DIED.—At New-York, on the 10th inst. the Hon. *Horatio Gates*, a General in the service of the United States in the revolutionary war; a native of England.

—At Providence on the 13th inst. Major *Bennett Wheeler*, of that town, formerly Editor of the United States' Chronicle, in the 52d year of his age.

—In this town, on Monday evening last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Dean*, consort of Mr. Silas Dean, Merchant, in the 40th year of her age—She has left a tender and affectionate husband, and eleven children, to deplore the irreparable loss of a tender and affectionate wife and parent—and a numerous circle of relations and acquaintance, to mourn the loss of their amiable companion and friend, whose benevolent heart and hand were always ready and open to assist, comfort, and relieve the poor, afflicted and distressed.

On the 13th inst. after a long and distressing illness, Mr. *William Allen*, in the 64th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Abigail, Davis,	Ditto
Polly, Turner,	Baltimore
Schooner Pegasus, Hudson,	Havanna
Dolphin, Spink,	Ditto
Sloop Connecticut, Billington,	Edenton
Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Nancy, Finch,	Washington
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Priscilla, Nickerson,	Ditto

FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. at the Church or Meeting-House of the First Congregational Church in Newport—A number of PEWS on the lower floor of said house, for discharging the assessment laid on said Pews, for repairing said House; unless such assessments shall be paid by the proprietors of said Pews, or their agents previous to the time of sale, viz. NO's. 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 23 25 27 28 29 30 31 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 and 47.

By Order of the Committee,
SETH YATES *Clerk.*

Newport, April 25, 1806.

WANTED, immediately,

A WET NURSE, who can produce good recommendations.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, April 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to
SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

UPON the petition of ELIHU GIFFORD, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act passed June 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," by the General Assembly, at their October sessions, A. D. 1805. It was Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted: Therefore the creditors of the said *Elihu Gifford* are hereby cited to appear, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, to be holden on the third Monday of May next, to nominate assignees, to be appointed to receive the assignment of the estate and effects of the said *Elihu Gifford*, agreeably to law.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*
of the Court of Common Pleas.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

Gregg, Dana and Elmer oppoſed this motion, which was diſagreed to—Yeas 24—Nays 76.

Mr. Maſters then moved to ſtrike out "150,000," and inſert "5000,000' dollars Motion diſagreed to—Yeas 31—Nays 71.

When the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe the following letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury:

Treasury Department, April 15, 1806.

SIR.—In anſwer to the requeſt contained in the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 8th inſt. I have the honor reſpectfully to ſtate, that "no application has been made to draw money from the Treaſury for the purchaſe of the Floridas, before an appropriation made by law for that purpoſe."

The circumſtance which may have produced an impreſſion that ſuch an application had been made, being unconnected with any matter pertaining to the duties of the office of Secretary of the treaſury, are not preſumed to come within the ſcope of the information required from this department by the Houſe.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Sir, your obedient ſervant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honourable, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Way and Means, to whom was referred the meſſage from the Preſident of the U. S. relative to the ſtate of our affairs with Tunis, and a reſolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on ſalt made a report by way of bill, entitled an act for repealing the act laying duties on ſalt, and for continuing for a further time the 1ſt ſection of the act further to protect the commerce and ſeamen of the United States againſt the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals, from the 1ſt day of January next, ſo much of any exiſting act as lays a duty on ſalt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent. till the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

April 16.

A bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the U. S. and for building gunboats, was read a third time and paſſed.

The bill repealing the acts laying duties on ſalt, and continuing in force, for a further time, the firſt ſection of the act entitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and ſeamen of the U. S. againſt the Barbary powers," was read a third time.

Mr. Maſters moved to re-commit the bill, for the purpoſe of modifying its details.

Mr. Quincy ſupported the motion—which was loſt—Ayes 37—Noes 49.

When the Yeas and Nays were taken on the paſſage of the bill—Ayes 83—Nays 21.

Mr. Clark from the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Poſt-Maſter-General of the United States, and to report whether, in their opinion, he has ſo acted in his capacity of Poſt-Maſter-General, as to require the interpoſition of the conſtitutional power of the Houſe, made a report.

The committee ſtate that they have found themſelves unable to make a full enquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Granger, and recommend a poſtponement of any further enquiry to the next ſeſſion.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 7, 1806.

ON Saturday arrived, and fired a ſalute, the ſhip Neptune, Taylor, of Philadelphia, 25 days from Port-au-Prince. The Neptune mounts 16 guns, and 65 men, and has on board a cargo of 700,000 weight of coffee. Accounts by this arrival ſtate, that the ſhip Leander, Captain Lewis, whith general Miranda, was at Jacquemel. Capt. Lewis and Mr. Smith, had arrived at Port-au-Prince, where they were raiſing recruits. The ſhip Emperor, of New-York, ſailed a few days before the Neptune—ſhe cleared out for Louiſiana, but it was believed ſhe was deſtined to join the Leander at Jacquemel. The object of the expedition was not publicly known.

The ſhip Leander, arrived from New-York at Jacquemel about the 1ſt of March—as ſoon as her arrival was know at Port-au-Prince, the ſhip Emperor, Capt. Lewis, ſailed to join her; a number of Americans that were there, went on board as volunteers. It is certain that this expedition is intended for the Carraccas; thoſe engaged in it made no doubt of their ſucceſs, as they were aſſured they would be received with great joy by the coloniſts there, who were ſtated to be ready for a revolution. The Leander had 180 men on board, theſe and thoſe who went from Port-au-Prince, it was ſuppoſed, would make a force of about 250 men, that could be ſpared from the ſhips to make a landing. It was ſaid that the Leander had great quantities of arms, ammunition, and clothing on board. Many commiſſions were given to Americans at Port-au-Prince—a Mr. Kirkland, from Boſton, was appoined a colonel. A number of articles, ſuch as clothing, ſaddles, &c. was purchaſed at Port-au-Prince.

Accounts by the America, from Rio Pongo, confirm the reports of the arrival of a French ſquadron on that coaſt. They were ſtated to conſiſt of one 74, a 50 gun ſhip, three frigates and a brig; had captured the favourite ſloop of war, and a brig; were ſcouring the coaſt, and it was ſuppoſed would take poſſeſſion of Goree. The Arab ſloop of war had ſailed for the Iſles de Los, and it was expected would fall into their hands.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1806.

The accounts from Mr. Munroe, are ſaid to be highly favorable to the honorable accommodation of our differences with Great-Britain. For ſome time previous to the death of Mr. Pitt, no captures had been made of American veſſels; and ſince the acceſſion of the new Miniſtry, our Ambaſſador has been in high repute at St. James's.

While this proſpect brightens in one part of the European hemiſphere, freſh clouds are ariſing in another.—Spain, though but a vaſſal of France, pitches her tone to the pipe of Bonaparte; and it is expected, her inſolent government will take the ſame ground, with reſpect to the diſpute with America, that the Spaniſh Marquis here has not quitted.—How far the TWO MILLIONS of dollars *Tribute* money which Skipwith has carried with him to France, in the Hornet, in ſolid coin, will go to mollify the haughtineſs of Spain's maſter, in Paris, time will diſcover.—In the good days of the federal Adminiſtrations, the ſong was, "*Millions for defence, but not a Cent for tribute.*"—Now the tune is, "*Millions for tribute, but not a Cent for defence.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21, 1806.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the ſchooner Victory, Waldron, 24 days from Jacquemel.—By this veſſel, information was carried out to Hayti, of the paſſage of the act prohibiting the intercourſe with that Iſland.—The officers of the Haytian government diſcredited the intelligence, alledging that it was merely a ſtratagem of the Americans to lower the price of coffee.—The Mary was to ſail in 8 days for Aux-Cayes, to join the ſhip Eutaw, of and for Baltimore, the 14th of April.

The Bacchus, Moore, of this port, from La Guira, was detained through the influence and advice of Capt. Lewis, of the Leander; who charged her with being diſpatched by the Americans at La Guira, or by the Spaniſh government, to aſcertain to what port the Leander was bound.—Capt. Morſe, finding himſelf thus unpleaſantly ſituated, was about to diſpoſe of his veſſel to one of Miranda's officers.

The ſchooner Bee, Huddell, of this port, had been purchaſed, and taken into the ſervice of Miranda.

Ship Emperor had ſailed from Port-au-Prince, to join the Leander; but hearing at ſea, that the government of the United States had proſecuted Ogden, ſhe put back.—Capt. Lewis of the Leander had gone over land to conſult with the officers of the ſhip Emperor, and induce them to perſevere in the expedition.

The Leander, Lewis, was to ſail in two or three days for Cumana. Several Americans had been induced to join in her adventure; but the preciſe nature and object of her ſcheme, was kept a profound ſecret.

April 22.

Capt. Phillips, who arrived at Charleſton the 2d inſtant, in 6 days from Havanna, informs, that intelligence had reached that place the day before he ſailed, of the expedition under General Miranda, having left New-York, and had excited ſome apprehenſions among the Americans. An embargo was talked of, and a 74 gun-ſhip was ready for ſea, having her ſails bent. Intelligence had alſo been received, of the ſhip's Leander's having been twice boarded by Britiſh cruizers—the firſt time in the Mona paſſage, when they ſtated that they were bound to St. Domingo, and were ſuffered to paſs.—The ſecond time ſhe was boarded, they made the ſame ſtatement; but from the latitude in which ſhe was, it was evident that was not her deſtination, and the Britiſh commander propoſed ſending her into port; when the Captain of the Leander produced his *paſſports from the Britiſh Government*, and was ſuffered to proceed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 23.

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Priſcilla, Nickerſon,	Ditto

FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. at the Church or Meeting-Houſe of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport—A number of PEWS on the lower floor of ſaid houſe, for diſcharging the aſſeſſments laid on ſaid Pews, for repairing ſaid Houſe; unleſs ſuch aſſeſſments ſhall be paid by the proprietors of ſaid Pews, or their agents previous to the time of ſale, viz. NO's. 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 23 25 27 28 29 30 31 34 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 and 47.

By Order of the Committee,
SETH YATES *Clerk.*

Newport, April 25, 1806.

WANTED, immediately,

A WET NURSE, who can produce good recommendations.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, April 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to
SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

UPON the petition of ELIHU GIFFORD, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act paſſed June 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," by the General Aſſembly, at their October ſeſſions, A. D. 1805. It was Voted and Reſolved, That the prayer of ſaid petition be granted: Therefore the creditors of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford* are hereby cited to appear, at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport, to be holden on the third Monday of May next, to nominate aſſignees, to be appointed to receive the aſſignment of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Elihu Gifford*, agreeably to law.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*
(of the Court of Common Pleas.

Newport, April 24, 1806.

POETRY.

TO A HUMMING BIRD.

LIGHT wand'rer of the ſummer ſky,
Whoſe gloſſy plumes of beautious dye,
To my charm'd ſight in ſhades unfold,
Each lucid tint beſprent with gold.
Oh! lovelieſt of the tribes of air,
To yonder od'rous ſhade repair;
For there the lily ſpreads her charms,
And wooes thee to her ſnowy arms;
And there the honey-ſuckle blows,
And proudly ſpreads each rival roſe,
Repoſe the mingled blooms beneath,
And ſounds of ſofteſt muſic breathe;
Attention o'er each ſenſe will ſteal;
Each nerve the tender ſtrain ſhall feel;
Of hapleſs love the tale ſhall tell,
And ev'ry note in its fine ſwell,
To my fond heart thy tale,
And mourn perhaps thy tiny mate,
By threach'rous human wiles enſnar'd,
And plac'd within the wiry guard,
To prove of abſence every pain,
And of loſt liberty complain,
Penſive, yet ſweet, the ſong muſt be
Of love and ſad captivity.
Oh fly not! quit not yet my ſight,
Still reſt thou airy little ſprite!
For ſure thou art of fairy mind,
And for their uſes were deſign'd.
Oft haſt thou ſoothed with plaintive ſtrain
Of *Oberon* the jealous pain,
Or near the fair *Titania's* ear,
Charm'd to repoſe her ev'ry care
The while her ſportive elfin throng.
Hung round enamour'd of the ſong,
And when within their green retreat,
In myſtic dance at eve's ſoft hour,
They preſs the turf with tiny feet,
Thou art the minſtrel of their bow'r.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON ADMIRATION.

WHATSOEVER is rare and excellent, carries the ſoul to the thought of eternity, and, by contemplation, gives it ſome glimpſe of more abſolute perfection than here it is capable of.—When I ſee the moſt enchanting beauties that earth can ſhew me, I yet think there is ſomething far more glorious, far beyond the frailty of a face, the delightful ſtrains of a ſweet-toned voice, added to the melody of the artful inſtrument, and ſurpaſſing the energies of the moſt ſublime eloquence; and this leads me to believe that contemplative admiration forms a conſiderable part of the worſhip of the Deity. It is an adoration purely of the ſpirit, a more ſublime bowing of the ſoul to God; and this will lead a man to real happineſs, if to his contemplation he join a conſtant imitation of God, in juſtice, wiſdom and holineſs: nothing can carry a man ſo near to heaven as this. Meditation is the ſoul's perſpective glaſs, whereby in her diſtant remove ſhe diſcerneth God. But we have bodies as well as ſouls, and even this world, while we are in it, ought in ſome degree to be cared for. As thoſe ſtates flouriſh moſt where execution keeps pace with good counſel, ſo does man, when contemplation is ſeconded by action, Contemplation generates what action diffuſes—without the laſt the firſt is abortive, without the firſt the laſt is defective—St. Barnard compares contemplation to Rachel, who was the more fair; but action to Leah, who was the more fruitful—I would not always be buſy, nor totally ſecluded in thought; yet that which ſome call idleneſs I will eſteem the ſweeteſt part of my life. Surely the varieties of created beings were formed for the inward ſoul as well as for the outward ſenſes—He was a true philoſopher, who being aſked how he could endure to be without the pleaſure of books, anſwered, the works of creation were his library, wherein, when he pleaſed, he could muſe upon God's deep oracles.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 11½ Cents

A NEW and improved edition of the FREE-MASON's MONITOR, by *Thomas S. Webb.*

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, price 25 Cents,

The Second edition of Dr. COWDERY's JOURNAL, kept during his Captivity in Tripoli.

Likewiſe for Sale, as above,

STEUBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE, with nine Plates, including a Plate exhibiting the various Motions of the MARTIAL EXERCISE—price, bound, 75 Cents.

May be had as above, (printed in a handſome octavo form) price 25 Cents.

The SPEECH of the Hon. J. RANDOLPH, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States on the Non-Importation Reſolution of Mr. Gregg.

Newport, April 11, 1806

JAMES PERRY,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef

Newport, April 4, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received, and offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 143, Thames-ſtreet, an excellent Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the lateſt importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:	*Radiſh:*
Early Charlton	Early-purple
Do. Turner	Scarlet Do.
Blue Pruſſian	Turnip do.
Dwarf Marrowfat	*Various:*
Green Do.	Beet and Parſnip
Large Do.	Carrot and Turnip
Leadman's Dwarf	Solid Celery
Beans:	Italian do.
Windſor Beans	Onion
Yellow dwarf	Early Cucumber
Early purple	Long and Cluſter do.
Proliſic dwarf	Sweet Marjoram
Cabbage:	Thyme
Early Yorkſhire	Summer Savory
Dutch dwarf	Parſley
Sugar-Loaf	Aſparagus
Drum-head	Peppergraſs
Green Savoy	Buſh Squaſh
Red Dutch	Crook-necked do.
Cauliflower	Spinage and Sage
Scotch Cale	Sorrel and Endive
Lettuce:	Naſturtium
Early-head	Water-Melon
Loaf head	White Muſtard
Brown-head	Garden Creſſes
Cabbage	Vegetable Oyſters,
Egyptian Coſs	&c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected ſoon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred buſhels Virginia Corn
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R O Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TWO Hundred Barrels freſh, fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for ſale, to cloſe a conſignment, either for caſh or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to

WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS.
NO. 11 Church-ſtreet.

Newport, April 4 1806.

For SALE, by the Subſcriber,

On reaſonable Terms,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the Eaſt part of Middletown, containing about 40 acres, ſuitable for meadow or paſturing; well fenced in a number of Lots with a good ſtone-wall; having an excellent well of Water on the Eaſt part of ſaid Land, with a young Orchard.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

WALTER SHEARMAN.

Middletown, 17th of 4th Mon. 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806

JAMES CENTER

Has juſt Received, and for Sale,

An Aſſortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, oppoſite General Martin's,

Peaſe from Mr Burgeſs' Archery, Portſmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spaniſh-Dwarf
Two podded
Large Marrowfat
Engliſh do.
Early Tarcer
Leadman Dwarf
Green Pruſſian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and Blood Beet
Large Parſnip
Orange Carret

Cabbage:
Early York
Sugar Loaf
Early Battersea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of Engliſh Beans
Cranberry, white, cate-knife and whipany
Buſh do.
White, ſix-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radiſh:
Salmon, ſcarlet and early-ſhort

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and pricky do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh
Double Parſley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Naſturtium, &c &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, *jun. New-Bedford—Price 75 Cents.*
Alſo for Sale by JOB SHEARMAN, *and at the* MERCURY OFFICE, *Newport)*

POEMS,

BY JOHN MARRIOTT.

To which is prefixed a ſhort account of the Author, including Extracts from ſome of his Letters.

"J. MARRIOTT was of the Society of Friends, an Engliſhman, virtuous, amiable, and well informed, who died at an early age, not without leaving a Memorial of his Talents. A ſmall volume of Poems, honorable to his head and heart, was printed for a few friends, in the courſe of the paſt year. It has been ſent the Editor, by a well-known Correſpondent, who is not only a lover of Virtue and the Muſes, but a cheriſher of their votaries."—PORT FOLIO.

ELLWOOD's SACRED HISTORY, in three large duodecimo volumes, may alſo be had as above, price 4 dolls. 50 cents.

April 4, 1806.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Luteſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Luteſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14 1806

To be SOLD, or to LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, ſituated in Wickford, in North-Kingſtown, on the Main-ſtreet—Said Houſe is well-finiſhed, and is a very good ſtand for buſineſs.—For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.

Exeter, April 5, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron
In Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in ſheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, ſome with *Oſtervald's* Notes, at various prices. *Alſo,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Alſo,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the moſt convenient Bible, for Family uſe, ever publiſhed, as the volumes are of a convenient ſize for uſe, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four perſons can be uſing the different Volumes at the ſame time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the uſe of aged perſons, and of thoſe who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Pſalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, ſuitable for aged perſons—and ſome very ſmall, convenient for the pocket—*Alſo*, CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, ſome in octavo, on a large type, and ſome very ſmall, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806

FOR SALE BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of forth-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortmeut of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf,

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted ſtand which has been occupied as a Tavern, for a number of year paſt, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town, in the county of Hampſhire (Maſs.) containing 50 acres, under good improvement, with a convenient Houſe, two Barns and Out-Houſes; alſo excellent water conveyed from a ſpring that never fails, within one mile of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid town, and within 80 rods of a good griſt and ſaw-mill. Payment will be made eaſy for the purchaſer, viz. one-half down, the remainder in yearly payments of 300 dollars each.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806,

MORNING SCHOOL.

Clarke-Street, No. 5.

The Subſcriber informs the Public,

THAT he purpoſes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the firſt Monday in April next; to begin at half paſt five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening ſchool to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at ſeven, for the purpoſe of teaching both ſexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as uſual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

*** Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of Liberal education, and one that has been ſome time in a ſchool, who is expected here by the firſt of next month. *Newport, March 27, 1806.*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. On his Wharf,

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Boits, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump—Whoever will give ſuch information ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

POETRY.

TO A HUMMING BIRD.

LIGHT wand'rer of the ſummer ſky,
Whoſe gloſſy plumes of beautious dye,
To my charm'd ſight in ſhades unfold,
Each lucid tint beſprent with gold.
Oh! lovelieſt of the tribes of air,
To yonder od'rous ſhade repair;
For there the lily ſpreads her charms,
And wooes thee to her ſnowy arms;
And there the honey-ſuckle blows,
And proudly ſpreads each rival roſe,
Repoſe the mingled blooms beneath,
And ſounds of ſofteſt muſic breathe;
Attention o'er each ſenſe will ſteal;
Each nerve the tender ſtrain ſhall feel;
Of hapleſs love the tale ſhall tell,
And ev'ry note in its fine ſwell,
To my fond heart thy tale,
And mourn perhaps thy tiny mate,
By threach'rous human wiles enſnar'd,
And plac'd within the wiry guard,
To prove of abſence every pain,
And of loſt liberty complain,
Penſive, yet ſweet, the ſong muſt be
Of love and ſad captivity.
Oh fly not? quit not yet my ſight,
Still reſt thou airy little ſprite!
For ſure thou art of fairy mind,
And for their uſes were deſign'd.
Oft haſt thou ſoothed with plaintive ſtrain
Of *Oberon* the jealous pain,
Or near the fair *Titania*'s ear,
Charm'd to repoſe her ev'ry care
The while her ſportive elfin throng
Hung round enamour'd of the ſong,
And when within their green retreat,
In myſtic dance at eve's ſoft hour,
They preſs the turf with tiny feet,
Thou art the minſtrel of their bow'r.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON ADMIRATION.

WHATSOEVER is rare and excellent, carries the ſoul to the thought of eternity, and, by contemplation, gives it ſome glimpſe of more abſolute perfection than here it is capable of.—When I ſee the moſt enchanting beauties that earth can ſhew me, I yet think there is ſomething far more glorious, far beyond the frailty of a face, the delightful ſtrains of a ſweet-toned voice, added to the melody of the artful inſtrument, and ſurpaſſing the energies of the moſt ſublime eloquence; and this leads me to believe that contemplative admiration forms a conſiderable part of the worſhip of the Deity. It is an adoration purely of the ſpirit, a more ſublime bowing of the ſoul to God; and this will lead a man to real happineſs, if to his contemplation he join a conſtant imitation of God, in juſtice, wiſdom and holineſs: nothing can carry a man ſo near to heaven as this. Meditation is the ſoul's perſpective glaſs, whereby in her diſtant remove ſhe diſcerneth God. But we have bodies as well as ſouls, and even this world, while we are in it, ought in ſome degree to be cared for. As thoſe ſtates flouriſh moſt where execution keeps pace with good counſel, ſo does man, when contemplation is ſeconded by action. Contemplation generates what action diffuſes—without the laſt the firſt is abortive, without the firſt the laſt is defective—St. Barnard compares contemplation to Rachel, who was the more fair; but action to Leah, who was the more fruitful—I would not always be buſy, nor totally ſecluded in thought; yet that which ſome call idleneſs I will eſteem the ſweeteſt part of my life. Surely the varieties of created beings were formed for the inward ſoul as well as for the outward ſenſes—He was a true philoſopher, who being aſked how he could endure to be without the pleaſure of books, anſwered, the works of creation were his library, wherein, when he pleaſed, he could muſe upon God's deep oracles.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 112½ Cents

A NEW and improved edition of the FREE-MASON's MONITOR, by *Thomas S. Webb.*

Alſo just Received, and for Sale as above, price 25 Cents,

The Second edition of Dr. COWDERY's JOURNAL, kept during his Captivity in Tripoli.

Likewiſe for Sale, as above,

STEUBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE, with nine Plates, including a Plate exhibiting the various Motions of the MARTIAL EXERCISE—price, bound. 75 Cents.

May be had as above, (printed in a handſome octavo form) price 25 Cents,

The SPEECH of the Hon. J. RANDOLPH, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States on the Non-Importation Reſolution of Mr. Gregg.

Newport April 11, 1806.

JAMES PERRY,
HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY-FIVE Barrels of Prime Pork, and Twenty-nine Half-Barrels Meſs Beef.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received, and offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, an excellent Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the lateſt importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:
Early Charlton
Do. Turner
Blue Pruſſian
Dwarf Marrowfat
Green Do.
Large Do.
Leadman's Dwarf

Beans:
Windſor Beans
Yellow dwarf
Early purple
Proliſic dwarf

Cabbage:
Early Yorkſhire
Dutch dwarf
Sugar-Loaf
Drum-head
Green Savoy
Red Dutch
Cauliflower
Scotch Cale

Lettuce:
Early-head
Loaf head
Brown-head
Cabbage
Egyptian Coſs

Radiſh:
Early-purple
Scarlet Do.
Turnip do.

Various:
Beet and Parſnip
Carrot and Turnip
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Onion
Early Cucumber
Long and Cluſter do.
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Summer Savory
Parſley
Aſparagus
Peppergraſs
Buſh Squaſh
Crook-necked do.
Spinage and Sage
Sorrel and Endive
Naſturtium
Water-Melon
White Muſtard
Garden Creſſes
Vegetable Oyſters, &c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected ſoon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,

EIGHTEEN hundred buſhels Virginia Corn
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
1000 R O Hogſhead Staves.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

TWO Hundred Barrels freſh fine and Superfine Flour, lately arrived and for ſale, to cloſe a conſignment, either for caſh or good negotiable notes—if early application be made to

WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS.
NO. 11 Church-ſtreet.

Newport, April 4, 1806.

For SALE, by the Subſcriber,
On reaſonable Terms,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the Eaſt part of Middletown, containing about 40 acres, ſuitable for meadow or paſturing; well fenced in a number of Lots with a good ſtone-wall; having an excellent well of Water on the Eaſt part of ſaid Land, with a young Orchard.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

WALTER SHEARMAN.

Middletown, 17th of 4th Mon. 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

JAMES CENTER
Has just Received, and for Sale,

An Aſſortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, oppoſite General Martin's,

Peaſe from Mr. Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spaniſh Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
Engliſh do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Pruſſian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parſnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Batterſea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of Engliſh Beans
Cramberry, white, caſe-knife and whipany
Buſh do.
White, ſix-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radiſh:
Salmon, ſcarlet and early-ſhort

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh
Double-Parſley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer--Savory, Sage, Naſturtium; &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, *jun. New-Bedford—Price 75 Cents.*
Alſo for Sale by JOB SHEARMAN, *and at the* MERCURY OFFICE, *Newport)*

POEMS,
BY JOHN MARRIOTT.

To which is prefixed a ſhort account of the Author, including Extracts from ſome of his Letters.

"J. MARRIOTT was of the Society of Friends, an Engliſhman, virtuous, amiable, and well-informed, who died at an early age, not without leaving a Memorial of his Talents. A ſmall volume of Poems, honorable to his head and heart, was printed for a few friends, in the courſe of the paſt year. It has been ſent the Editor, by a well-known Correſpondent, who is not only a lover of Virtue and the Muſes, but a cheriſher of their votaries."—PORT FOLIO.

ELLWOOD's SACRED HISTORY, in three large duodecimo volumes, may alſo be had as above, price 4 dolls. 50 cents.

April 4, 1806.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be SOLD, or LET,
And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14 1806

To be SOLD, or to LET,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, ſituated in Wickford, in North-Kingſtown, on the Main-ſtreet.—Said Houſe is well-finiſhed, and is a very good ſtand for buſineſs.—For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.

Exeter, April 5, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in ſheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, ſome with *Oſtervald's* Notes, at various prices. *Alſo,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Alſo,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the moſt convenient Bible, for Family uſe, ever publiſhed, as the volumes are of a convenient ſize for uſe, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four perſons can be uſing the different Volumes at the ſame time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the uſe of aged perſons, and of thoſe who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Pſalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, ſuitable for aged perſons—and ſome very ſmall, convenient for the pocket—*Alſo,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, ſome in octavo, on a large type, and ſome very ſmall, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of forth-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ
Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortmeut of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

PALMER & COE.
CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, Long-Wharf,

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted ſtand which has been occupied as a Tavern, for a number of year paſt, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town, in the county of Hampſhire (Maſs.) containing 50 acres, under good improvement, with a convenient Houſe, two Barns and Out-Houſes; alſo excellent water conveyed from a ſpring that never fails, within one mile of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid town, and within 80 rods of a good grift and ſaw-mill. Payment will be made eaſy for the purchaſer, viz. one-half down, the remainder in yearly payments of 300 dollars each.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806,

MORNING SCHOOL.
Clarke-Street, No. 5.

The Subſcriber informs the Public,

THAT he purpoſes opening a Morning and Evening SCHOOL, the firſt Monday in April next; to begin at half paſt five o'clock in the morning and continue until eight, and the evening ſchool to commence at five o'clock, and conclude at ſeven, for the purpoſe of teaching both ſexes the different branches of Literature.—For further information, apply as above.—The Day-School as uſual.

ELEAZER TREVETT.

*** Said TREVETT has engaged a young gentleman of liberal education, and one that has been ſome time in a ſchool, who is expected here by the firſt of next month. *Newport, March 27, 1806.*

FOR SALE. BY
JAMES PERRY,
At Store No. 3. On his Wharf,

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel:

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the ſubſcriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-ſtreet—the third time this Winter paſt—the Bolts, Brake, and Noſe of ſaid Pump.—Whoever will give ſuch information, ſo that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that juſtice which they deſerve, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.